

THE DAILY REBEL.

CHATTANOOGA.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 19, 1863.

The Secretary of War in his late report uses the following language: "For our supplies of forage and subsistence, reliance has been placed on the productions and resources of the Confederacy alone, and so far they have proved abundant. They are, however, more affected by the peculiar circumstances of the country. The harvests of the past season have not generally proved propitious, and notwithstanding the much larger breadth of ground devoted to the culture of cereals and forage, the product in many extensive districts of the Confederacy is below the average, and in some even threatens scarcity. The cost and want of transportation make difficult the collection, distribution, and equalization of such products. In addition, the ravages of war prosecuted by our malignant enemies, in shameful violation of all civilized usage for the ends of rapine or destruction, have desolated considerable districts of fertile country. The districts thus devastated, have been too, mainly those which have heretofore afforded the largest supplies of meat. The rearing of animals for food has been since the war, generally increased throughout the Confederacy, and from other districts larger supplies than heretofore may be expected. Still the scarcity of grain and forage must check considerably this increased production, and render adequate supplies for the future more doubtful."

These words of the Hon. Secretary, we commend to our readers who have any thought of planting cotton this year. We do not need the cotton, we must have supplies of grain and forage. Why in the face of facts like these stated by the Secretary of War in his report, will any of our people plant cotton? Every acre of ground in the Confederacy ought to be devoted to the production of grain, forage and vegetables. We can add nothing to the pointed argument of the Secretary. Our views have been given freely on this subject time and again, and we now lend them, confirmed by Mr. Seddon's report. After the many glorious battles which have been fought, are our people going to see the army destitute of an abundant supply, merely that they may make a million or two bales of cotton, which will be of no use to them after it is made, until the war is ended? If they think the war is going to end in a few months, and then they can sell their cotton at a high price, let them cast away this delusion. The course they are pursuing is the very best way to cause the war to be protracted. Let no cotton be planted and all our land be devoted to the culture of grain and forage, and this fact when made known, will do as much to cause a termination of the war as any other one thing, and if it does not bring the war to a close, will enable us to prosecute it with more ability. We hope the Southern press will turn their attention to this subject, and warn the people in time. There is danger that too much of our labor will be devoted to the raising of cotton this year, but it is a danger that can be avoided by timely discussion. We have done our duty, and we intend to continue to warn our countrymen of the folly of planting cotton this year, and if they will still persist in their determination to do so, the fault will not be ours. Soon the time will be at hand for planting vegetables. Let this be done in abundance. The army needs them for health and subsistence. Too many cannot be raised. All the Irish and Sweet potatoes that can be gotten ought to be planted. If we are blessed with propitious seasons, let us try to make enough to supply our army and our people abundantly, and then have something to spare.

These are our views, and we ask for them the attention which we think the importance of the subject demands.

A Memphis correspondent of the New York Herald says:

"The most startling reports daily reach us of outrages by our soldiers all along the line of the Memphis and Charleston railroad. The Seventy Kansas regiment of cavalry are particularly mentioned as the perpetrators of outrages for which their officers ought to be dismissed from the service. Fences are pulled down and burned, hogs, cattle and horses killed, horses and mules stolen, houses burned, and pillage and rapine are their common every day pursuits. Even ladies have had their clothes on their persons thrown over their heads, on the pretext that they had money on their persons which they would not give up. Such desolation as has followed in their tracks in West Tennessee can never be adequately shadowed forth in words. It has to be seen to be appreciated. Officers who fail to command their men are guilty, and should be made to suffer."

The New York Tribune thinks that the military system of the South is nearly perfect, while that of the North is imperfect and irrational. It says: "To regiments of veterans we oppose on the battle field, regiments of raw recruits, commanded by raw officers, and then wonder that the result is often a crushing, skulking, unadvised, panic, flight, and defeat."

We quote another paragraph from the Tribune's extraordinary article:

"To attempt to carry on war in the way we are now doing, is as if a manufacturer who had eight factories in operation was to fill two of the eight with raw hands, and raw overseers, clerks and foremen. Clearly the best method would be for him not to employ raw hands at all, just as in modern European armies, the raw recruit is never sent into the field. But any sensible manufacturer, if he was obliged to employ raw hands, would prefer distributing them evenly among his skillful workmen in his different factories, retaining in all of them experienced men as overseers and foremen. And this is just what the South have done since the conscription laws came into force—they have drafted their raw recruits into their old regiments. The result is, that instead of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, and Vicksburg to boast of, instead of following their example, which would be a good thing, in adopting the modern European system, which would be a better, we persist in rushing whole regiments of raw recruits, commanded by raw officers fresh from the bar and the counting house, into the field, and then wonder that we meet with sad reverses."

A late number of the Chicago Times, contains a letter describing the vandalism of Yankee troops in their recent passage down the Mississippi. We clip the following:

Tuesday night brought us to Gaines Landing, a thriving, pretty place on the Arkansas shore, and surrounded with extensive plantations on both sides of the river. Here the effects of our troops exceeded all belief. Scarcely had the boats touched the bank when a large wagon was set on fire and quickly consumed. The flames communicated to one or two dwellings adjoining, which were nearly as quickly laid in ashes. During the evening the lower part of the town—known as Gaston's Landing—was visited. Mr. Gaston's dwellings and outbuildings were all fired and destroyed. A little below was a splendid plantation, one of the finest on the river, this was completely destroyed—not a building being left upon it. A number of dwellings in the town were destroyed, including one occupied by three unprotected females; these were obliged to fly for their lives at midnight, leaving all their effects to the devouring element. Just above the town another plantation with a splendid cotton gin, was wholly destroyed. On the opposite bank there was a large quantity of wood piled, estimated at twelve or fifteen hundred cords. This, too, was set on fire and burned up, notwithstanding the fact wood is a great scarcity on the river, but very little having been cut and hauled out since this war broke out.

White House Gossip.

The New York Herald, which is a kind of personal organ of the President's family, gives notice that "the President of the United States is entitled to the respect of every citizen, and reads a severe lecture to those who dare insult him or his family" whether in the chat and gossip of society, from the rostrum of the public orator, or through the columns of the newspaper. The Herald gives all to understand that these "offences" must cease, and dresses off Mrs. Lincoln in the following inimitable style: "giving to her person a most remarkable sanctity."

It was about a year ago that the radical republican press began a scandalous onslaught upon Mrs. Lincoln. The New England papers, though assuming to respect moral, pure and scrupulously fastidious communities, distinguished themselves by publishing the most infamous slanders. New England speakers handed Mrs. Lincoln's name about in the most ungentlemanly manner, and did not scruple to assail her as a sympathizer with the rebels. The New York Tribune was foremost in this dirty work, and many of our readers must still remember the Tribune's garbles upon Mrs. Lincoln's hall and ball dress, and the annoying paragraphs in regard to her French and the studies she was making. "that she may better discharge the duties of her elevated station." Nor has the process of the kitchen sink been forgotten. About the cowardly and brutal republican, afraid to attack the President openly, continued for a long while to abuse and insult his wife, who, so far from giving them the slightest excuse for their assaults, was distinguished then as now for her benevolence, her amiability, the absence of that vulgar display which too many women would affect in her position, and for those graces of person and deportment which built the wife of the Chief Magistrate of a great country.

Now the radical Democratic organs are vilifying Mrs. Lincoln as unwomanly as and the abolition papers a few months ago. One of these democratic organs recently announced that Mrs. Lincoln was a favor of emancipating the slaves of the South, and concluded his remarks by the foolish suggestion that the President might bail his wife "as the first slave emancipated by his proclamation." The Journal of Commerce, the Express and the World, have each copied and given circulation to a bit of Washington gossip which no decent Washington paper ought to print, to the effect that Mrs. Lincoln looks rather pretty, owing to a great measure, doubtless, to the elaborate use of paint which she uses in her face, with quantities of jewelry. Such publications have a tendency to alienate from the President and his family that popular affection and respect almost indispensable to the welfare of the country during such a crisis as this. To those who know Mrs. Lincoln her character speaks for itself, and her merits are as great as they are unobtrusive. All who are brought into social intercourse with her, admire her womanly virtues, her goodness of heart and her rare modesty, which adorns, while it cannot entirely conceal, the quiet dignity so becoming to one in her position. We advise these editors, therefore, to apologize for their past offences against propriety, and to desist from all such insulting and ill-bred personalities in the future.

The following is an extract from one of Horace Greeley's late articles in the New York Tribune:

"If three months more of earnest fighting shall not serve to make a serious impression on the rebels—if the end of that term shall find us no further advanced than its beginning—if some malignant Fate has decreed that the blood and treasure of the Nation shall ever be squandered in fruitless efforts—let us bow to our destiny, and make the best attainable peace."

FROM HUNTSVILLE.

Special Correspondence of the Daily Rebel.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., Feb. 13, 1863.

An incident occurred during the time the enemy occupied this place that is worthy of being mentioned, as illustrating the firmness and resolution of Southern men in this, our struggle for independence. Dr. Fearn, whose death I mentioned in one of my former letters, who was one of the truly great men of Alabama, was arrested by them on account of his devotion to the Southern cause. Although he was over seventy years of age and in very feeble health, yet when he was threatened with being separated from his family, to whom he was very much devoted, and being sent to Fort Warren, the Northern bastille, refused to yield to their demands and said, as I have been informed, "that he had but few days to live and that he would sacrifice his life rather than compromise his principles or abandon the cause of his country." Noble sentiment was this, worthy of his illustrious character. It was in striking contrast with the conduct of some men more vigorous in body but less determined in purpose or less patriotic in feeling. He is gone, but may the brightness of his example cheer and animate those who are left behind. His intellect, as I learn, remained vigorous and clear up to the time of his death and he never failed to feel and express the liveliest interest in the success of our cause and the triumphs of our army. Let our young men take courage from his example and imitate his virtues.

I met to-day with my old friend, Gen. Richard H. Allen, formerly of Lawrence county, Tennessee, who is so well known to your Tennessee readers as the honored father of the gallant Capt. Wm. R. Allen, who fell at Monterey. The old man removed a few years ago to Corinth, Miss., where he resided at the time this war commenced. He has of late been sorely afflicted, having lost within the last eighteen months, his wife, his son and a favorite daughter. He has two sons now in our army, the youngest of whom is not more than seventeen years of age. The Yankees took from him near thirty thousand dollars worth of property and drove him from his home. He gave up his residence in Corinth to the use of Gen. Bragg, and moved a few miles in the country to his farm, where he remained until our army evacuated Corinth. They attempted to make him take the oath, but he informed them that he would die before he would do so; and when they were about to return to force him, he made his escape to our lines with what negro property he had left, leaving his place in their possession, which he has since learned, has been desolated by them. We yet remain firm and true, bearing his misfortunes with a lofty courage, worthy of all praise. Whilst some are repining at the loss of a few thousand dollars, this old man is buoyant in spirit, amidst family afflictions and whilst the property which he had, and which was the fruit of his early industry, has, in a good degree, been taken from him. It made me sad when I met him and reminded me of other days. Old and infirm as he is, he is yet ready and willing to serve his country with all his energy.

Gen. Fallow is now here. How long he will remain I do not know. He is working with zeal and energy and is doing important service to our cause. His efforts in sustaining our currency and increasing our army must and will receive the approbation of all true men.

CONFEDERATE.

Correspondence of the Chattanooga Rebel.

CAMP NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., February 8th, 1863.

Grant's army has arrived here. Sherman and McClelland's had been here some days. The three armies combined make a force estimated at from sixty-five to eighty thousand men. Their tents whitened the opposite bank of the river, above, below, and in front of town as far as the eye can reach; and their great fleet of gunboats and transports across the bend look like a little city. We can easily see them moving about, and can hear their drums day and night very distinctly. In truth they keep up an extraordinary amount of drumming. Drum, drum, drum day and night, it is a continual thing; and as these men are western men, and we have good reason to believe that there is a great deal of sickness and dissatisfaction in their ranks. We interpret their continual drumming to mean that they have an extraordinary number of roll calls to prevent desertions. Squads of deserters make their way to our lines nearly every day, and they report a bad state of affairs among the invaders across the river. They state that the great revolution which is going on in the North has an existence in the army, that thousands would desert if they had an opportunity, and that when Spring comes, if it does not bring peace, they will all go home. Of course we cannot tell how much truth there is in these statements, but it is singular that all these deserters, coming at different times, and representing many regiments and States, should all tell the same stories. They also state that they came here this time with full purpose of opening their famous canal; and every evidence goes to confirm this report, but they have signally failed, and have about concluded to give it up as an unprofitable job; and every evidence goes to confirm this report. Indeed, it is now quite evident that the Father of Waters will not leave his old beaten track to accommodate all vandals. So far from run-

ning through and widening out their ditch, the great river is actively forming a sand bar at its mouth. Thus it is again demonstrated that the waters and even the earth itself is against our invaders. But the great river is not only forming a sand bar to shut up the Yankee canal, but it is also filling all the swamps with water and making transportation a very difficult matter on the Yankee side of it. That side is very different from this. Here we have hillsides and dry ground for encampments; there they have one continued bog swamp filled with mud and water. Day before yesterday volley after volley of musketry fired in quick succession was heard on their side of the river, and some suppose that they were quelling a mutiny. On the same day their transports were going up and down the river all day, and there was less noise and drumming ever there than usual, and it was thought probable that they were moving some of their troops. All this, however, is of course only conjecture, for we can have but little means of understanding their movements, still we know that they must be at a loss how to proceed. They are before Vicksburg, but Vicksburg having withstood so many shocks of battle, and conscious of increased and increasing strength, looks calmly and serenely down upon them from her many hills and defies them. They have made no demonstration since their arrival except to run one of their gunboats, the Ram Comestoga, by the batteries, the other moving just at day break. It is said to be one of their most powerful iron clads, and on this occasion had cotton bales on the outside of its iron casing. It was evidently a surprise on our batteries, for the shooting that was done was very awkwardly done, and I am told that some of the batteries did not fire a gun. She was struck, however, and it is said that a hole of great size was made in her side. To use the common expression, all is quiet here. Whether it is the quiet that precedes the storm, I am unable to say. Rumor is busy with her tongues, telling of the coming conflict, but the old dame has been in camps so often and told like stories, that no one pays much attention to her. Of this, however, all may be assured Vicksburg is ready, and if the vandals again attack her, she will meet the shock unawed, unshaken, victorious. Gen. Pemberton has renewed his request for the non-combatants to leave the place, but the women of Vicksburg like their sisters at Fredericksburg, seem determined to stay and take care of their homes.

OSBERT.

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE Alabama and Mississippi River Railroad Company of Alabama, will offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder (not less than ten) on Wednesday, the 4th day of March, 1863, at the Bank of Selma, in the city of Selma, \$400,000 bonds of the Company, dated January 1st, 1862, and due January 1st, 1875; and \$400,000 bonds of the city of Selma, dated January 1st, 1862, and due January 1st, 1875. The last named bonds, will be endorsed and guaranteed by the Railroad Company. All these bonds bear a per cent interest, payable semi-annually, by the Commercial Bank of Alabama, at Selma, with coupons attached for the interest. The bonds of the Company (interest and principal) are secured by a mortgage, duly executed and recorded, on the entire Railroad of the company, with all its machinery, and its aids, and franchise, and other appurtenances. The road commences at the city of Selma, where it connects with the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad (completed 135 miles, and now being extended under a contract with the Confederate Government, to Rome, Georgia) and with a daily line of steamboats, plying between Selma and Montgomery; and all intermediate places, to the Capital of the Confederate Republic, via Uniontown and Demopolis, about 77 miles; and is connected by means of the Northeast and Southwest Alabama Railroad, with the Mobile and Southern (Mississippi) Railroad, at Meridian, Mississippi. Besides its very marked local advantages, securing to it a large local business, this road holds a most favorable position, in the great eastern and western line of travel between Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi, and the Northern and Southern portions of the Confederacy; affording the most direct and shortest route from Vicksburg, and all intermediate places, to the Capital of the Confederacy, and the South Atlantic cities.

Although the route through from Selma to Meridian has been opened only within the last few weeks, and is not yet working as regularly as it will, soon as the arrangements in progress are completed, the income already far exceeds the cost required to make the road a profitable one. It is, in short, it is believed, that no better securities than these bonds, can be found in the Confederacy. Two prior liens exist to wit: a mortgage to secure \$150,000 bonds of the Company, due January next, to be paid out of the proceeds of the bonds now offered; and which will be received in payment for the latter bonds. Second, a mortgage to secure \$150,000 advanced by the Confederate Government for the completion of the road, and payable in 1875, unless sooner discharged, as expected, by transportation for the Government.

Sealed proposals or bids, directed to the undersigned, at Selma, or to W. B. Knox, Esq., Treasurer, at Selma, (who on application will give any information desired) will receive due attention.

Feb 15th G. G. GRIFFIN, President.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Chattanooga, Feb. 12, 1863.

OFFICERS assigned to duty at this Post, will comply with paragraph 574, Army Regulations, to avoid confusion in accounts. Quarters not obtained through one will not be paid for, and citizens are notified that I will hereafter responsible no claim for hire or rent, unless they hold orders from me.

Feb 13th B. F. JONES, Maj. & Q'm.

LOST

BY one of my negro waiters, somewhere in the street, a black memorandum book, in the pocket of which was two ten and one five dollar Confederate notes, one dollar and fifty cents in silver, and one dollar State bill, and one pair of buttons. He is much distressed, and says he is "fired books." If he hopes that the reader will bring it to me, and receive a proper reward, and further the interest of "suffering humanity."

Feb 13th B. F. JONES, Maj. & Q'm.

The Empire State Iron and Coal Mining Company,

(OFFICE OVER STROHMEYER'S DRUG STORE)

MADON, GEORGIA.

ELAM ALEXANDER, President.

WM. B. JOHNSON, T. R. BLOOM, E. L. SPRADGEMAN, J. COWLES, A. M. LOCKETT, A. B. THOMAS, JAMES A. NISBET, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. E. THOMAS, General Superintendent.

Jan. 14th, 1863. 6m

STOVES! STOVES!

New Stoves for sale at Jan. 30-31st R. M. MYERS.

BANK BILLS FOR SALE.

\$6600 State of Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama. Apply to Jany. 20-31st H. W. CORBIN.

Taken up and Committed to Jail.

Taken up and committed to jail, on the 25th inst. 1863, a negro man by the name of Henry, and says he belongs to John Ferrell of Interoceanic county, Tennessee, two miles from Sayre's Depot, said negro is about 21 or 22 years old of a copper color, about 10 inches high and weighs about 170 lbs. J. H. SWAIN, Jailor, Chattanooga, Tenn. Jany. 20-31

LYNCHBURG, VA.

STAPLES & DILLARD.

THE senior partner has associated Mr. P. H. DILLARD with him in his GENERAL COMMISSION HOUSE, at the old stand of Staples & Anderson, and solicits consignments of Sugar, Molasses, Cotton, Lard, and other produce generally. To sell produce at highest prices, and to attend to all orders for weights and delivery, and send account sales and checks at once. It is the old established rule of this House. It has answered an extended patronage which 30 years' experience with this market, and our general increased facilities, prepares us to meet with great promptness. Liberal advances on any amount of produce in hand. Always on hand a heavy stock of Manufactured and Smoking TOBACCO, warranted as represented, and as low as can be had in Virginia. Jany 20-31 STAPLES & DILLARD.

\$150 REWARD.

AN AWAY from the subscriber on the 18th inst. R. Wynn, born and bred in Alabama, is about 28 years old, not very black, 5 feet 11 inches in height, and a little grey from sickness. He is very well legged, and awkward in appearance, but stout, active, shrewd, and sharp featured. Height is about 25 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, very black, and a thickset by trade. He is a regular, well proportioned, and at times slow spoken, and shrewd in appearance, but shrewd and sharp. They will attempt to effect under the Federals in Tennessee. I will give \$50 for their confinement in jail so that I can get them, and \$100 for proof through to convict the white person who has deceived them.

JOSEPH G. BLOUNT,

Turkey Town, P. O., Cherokee Co. Ala.

Jany. 20-31

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TENN., Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 22, 1863.

General Orders.

No. 4.

1. All officers arriving at Chattanooga except those who pass through immediately without making the connection of the railroad trains are required to report without delay to Lieut. Col. O'Hannan, commandant of the Post.

2. All enlisted men found in Chattanooga without proper authority will be arrested and sent under guard to the Headquarters of the army.

By order of Brig. Gen. Jackson. Jany 22-31m J. B. CUMMING, A. A. Gen.

Chattanooga, Confederacy copy 1m and send bill to this office.

BONDURANT & MATTHIAS,

LYNCHBURG, VA.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have associated themselves together under the style and firm of BONDURANT & MATTHIAS, for the purpose of conducting the GROCERY AND COOK MECHANICAL BUSINESS, in Lynchburg, Va.

We shall keep constantly on hand as large and well selected stock of GROCERIES and STAPLE DRY GOODS, as can be obtained, and will spare no pains to serve our customers at all times.

Conducting the business on the CASH principle, we will be enabled to offer inducements to city and country purchasers, either by wholesale or retail.

Consignments of Flour, Wheat, Corn and all other country produce solicited, and prompt returns in all cases, as soon as sales are made.

Manufactured and Smoking Tobacco and Snuff of all grades always on hand.

We solicit a share of the public patronage. J. P. BONDURANT, JAMES MATTHIAS.

dec 17-6m

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

so 103 MAIN ST., LYNCHBURG, VA.

The undersigned have associated themselves together under the style and firm of James P. Bock & Co., for the purpose of conducting a general AUCTION and COMMISSION BUSINESS. They have rented that large and elegant building, No. 103 Main street, Lynchburg, Va., lately occupied by Joel T. Davis & Co., and on the 1st day of January next, will be ready to receive consignments of all kinds of produce and auction sales. They solicit consignments of Manufactured and Smoking Tobacco, Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, and other Groceries, Bales Cotton and Cotton Fabrics of all grades, Woolen Goods, Boots, Shoes, and other and all other goods, and will spare no pains to serve our customers at all times.

Their first auction will take place on an early day in December, of which due notice, with catalogue, will be published.

They respectfully refer to the merchants and business men of Richmond, Petersburg, Danville and other cities of the South, whose aid and co-operation will be daily appreciated.

JAS. P. BOCK & CO., HENRY F. BOOCKER, WM. H. PARRISH, Members of the firm of Bock & Parrish.

The corners of Bock & Parrish, 9 1/2 Bridge street, will continue at the old stand as usual.

dec 17-3m BOOCKER & PARRISH.

\$100 REWARD.

I WILL give one hundred dollars for the apprehension of a negro boy named Andrew; about 5 feet eight or nine inches high, very black, will weigh about 100 or 110 pounds, and very stout; had on when he left a brown colored coat, dark colored pair pants and black hat, rather old of a copper color, a heavy beard. He left my house in the 18th civil district of Hamilton county, in this State, eight miles above Harrison, on the road leading from Harrison to George Town, on the night of the 25d January 1863, and the exact time of making his way for Kentucky, or for the lines of the Federal Government. The above reward will be given for his safe delivery to me, or confinement in some jail, so that I can get him. My Post Office is Harrison, Tenn. WM. SNOW, Feb 3-3m

TAKEN UP

AND committed to jail by the military authorities at Chattanooga, on the 2d of October, 1862, a more recently committed by an acting Justice of the Peace for the county of Hamilton, Tenn., on the 19th of December, 1862, a negro boy, calling his name JOHN, and says he belongs to Wm. Jones, of Memphis. Said boy is black, 20 years old, 5 feet 11 inches high. The crown is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him out of jail. dec 20 J. H. SWAIN, Jailor.

\$100 REWARD.

I WILL pay twenty five dollars for the recovery of my negro man named Jesse, who was lost from me and the estate of Mary Ann, his way for Kentucky, and the exact time of making his way for Kentucky, or for the lines of the Federal Government. The above reward will be given for his safe delivery to me, or confinement in some jail, so that I can get him. My Post Office is Harrison, Tenn. WM. SNOW, Feb 3-3m

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Quinby & Robinson, of Memphis, Tenn., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm will present the same to W. T. Quinby, who is authorized to pay, and all persons who are indebted to said firm, will make immediate payment to said Quinby, who has been authorized to settle said firm's business.

WM. T. QUINBY, Geo. T. Robinson, JAS. B. CLAGHOEN, Special partner

Memphis, Ga. Jan. 21, 1863. [Feb 10-3m]